

## The Intelligencer.

No. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.  
Mr. Kinn will not be the schoolmaster of the Civil Service Commission. And the newspapers did it with their little pen.

The Baltimore American has stepped into a new and handsome dress. The new dress is conducted with great skill, and its deserved property is an increasing quantity.

Hilltop slumbers over the volcano of O'Donovan Rossa's caprice. If he ever opens his crater in close proximity to her, Hilltop will no more round with the martial air of England.

In the civil service rules he carried out the civil servant will be as proud to write his name John Smith, C. D. S. (Classified Departmental Service) as though he could add U. S. A. or U. S. N. The hotel register will bloom.

With the purchase of the New York World by Mr. Pulitzer, of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, Mr. Jay Gould retires from business as the editor of a Democratic newspaper. Mr. Hurlbut, Mr. Gould's representative on the World, will go abroad. It is understood, as Mr. Gould's railroad representative. Mr. Pulitzer intends to turn the World inside out and make it pay.

Fair, of Nevada, is another "silver Senator" whose wife doesn't find him good company, and there is another divorce suit in "high life" so called for want of a better name. It is understood that the Senator will not defend the suit, but will let Mrs. Fair have three or four millions and throw in the children. Nevada has occasion to "point with pride" to the Fair hall of representation in the Senate. Let us hope that the day is near at hand when no State will be content to be represented in the Senate by mere money bags and ostentatious vulgarity.

It must be true that the situation for the Democratic party in the Third district has become desperately uncertain, when candidate Snyder uses the list to reply to an accusation. And the retort is that the Democratic candidate is a member of the Republican Congressional Committee. Mr. Edwards, who is charged with sending out an obnoxious circular, and whom Mr. Snyder struck, is secretary of the committee. It would, therefore, have been more in accordance with the fitness of things if Mr. Snyder had hammered the whole committee. It is plain enough that it was the committee he was mad with. It doesn't appear that the Democratic candidate has a high regard for free speech and a free press.

Four million letters reached the Dead Letter Office in the past year, and of these ten thousand were not even addressed. There is no question about the gross carelessness of mailing a letter to nobody, nowhere. There was scarcely more care taken with the mailing of the forty thousand letters which brought in two millions of dollars. The postal authorities require so much care in the handling of letters, and take so much trouble to deliver them where they ought to be delivered, that a letter with a fair start very rarely goes wrong. The first thing is to address your letter; the second, to address it correctly and plainly. Nothing ought to be taken for granted. It is better to write States, counties and towns in full.

General Rawn is being criticized because of his intention to practice before the bureau of which he was until recently the head. He is forbidden by law to appear in any case which was pending during his incumbency. Outside of that he has a free field. Of course his knowledge of the routine of the bureau will be of great service to him, but certainly that will not be held sufficient cause to disbar him. General Rawn had not a life guarantee of his office, nor the Government of his services. The probability was that he would go out at some time, would then come something for a living, and that something whatever honest thing would pay best. The tobacco tax rebate comes along very opportunely for him, and it is likely that he will gather in a moderate fortune within the year.

Still dodging the very direct charge of palming off as a "special letter from a staff correspondent" a flash article from the Police Gazette, the Register takes a shy at the editor of this paper. But, though our neighbors were to prove the editor of the INTELLIGENCER a turncoat in politics, a horse thief and a red-handed murderer, how would that dispose of the charge and the fact that the Register palmed off as special enterprise an unclean article from the Police Gazette? The Register is quite mistaken when it says that we have called its accomplished editor names. We made no mention whatever of the editor—or reference was to the paper. A newspaper is one thing, the personality of its editor another, and we have not thought it necessary or becoming to mix things. Indeed we can easily imagine that nobody is more pained than the editor of the Register by the frequent recurrence of petit larceny in the columns of his paper.

New York cannot understand the why and the wherefore of the very low contracts which have been made for Clearfield coal. Dealers are disposed to think that the railroads are cutting coal rates. The Coal Trade Journal, speaking of the situation, says: "Cumberland operators and jobbers are in a quandary, they are disposed to look at this business as it appears on its face, and not to go beneath the surface, and it has been charged that the B. & O. Company does not care how much trade they lose this year or next, but rest satisfied with the idea that the tonnage in the Cumberland basin must come over their line, and they will get a profit out of it one time or another." This is a coldly philosophical view of the case, and from the company's side it is good policy. The road cannot be expected to do business at a loss. But if the coal can not be marketed it will be mined, and this is a bad outlook for the miners and the men who have their money planted in and about the pits.

## UNANIMOUS VERDICT

IN THE REV. DR. W. W. McLANE'S CASE

The Presbytery Sustains the Charge Against the Minister and Suspends Him from the Ministry Until he Repents of His Alleged Misconduct.  
Dr. McLane Takes an Appeal.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WELLFLEET, Ohio, May 10.—The day dawned brightly upon the village in which the ecclesiastical body had met to transact business of great importance to the Presbyterian Church. At 8:30 the Moderator called the Presbytery to order, and after the usual religious exercises Rev. Dr. McLane, the defendant, took his place upon the stand and proceeded with his defense. Through the delivery the members paid marked attention to what he said. It was evident that the speaker was using logic difficult to refute, although not strictly in accordance with the doctrine of the church.

At the close of Dr. McLane's defense Rev. Dr. Milligan, of East Liverpool, proceeded with the prosecution. He stated that he felt sorry to be called upon to prosecute Brother McLane, for whom he had the kindest feelings. He felt it his duty not only to the church but to his God, to enter his protest against the teachings of the book. He said that the book contained many truths, but underneath all that, was to be found theories differing widely from the standards of the church, and that the book was a doctrine of the church to Christ, while the church holds that Christ rendered obedience to the law. Again, the book holds to the belief that the sufferings of Christ were not a necessity.

Dr. Milligan closed with a light of logic in which he expressed the kindest feelings toward the defendant. Dr. Sweeney then came forward and in a few remarks closed the prosecution, after which Dr. McLane arose and made a few explanations as to some of the statements. At this point the case remanded home and the active members of the Presbytery being given an opportunity to express his views upon the question under consideration. Rev. M. A. Harkinson said, in his judgment the book was contrary to the teachings of the standards of the Presbyterian Church.

A VITAL STAKE.  
Rev. Dr. Grimes, of Steubenville, said that the teachings of the work robbed him of all hope, for he believed that Christ died upon the cross to redeem the world. The book makes a stab at the mid vit point in the teachings of our confession of faith, and in loyalty to my Master I feel it my duty to oppose it, and shall vote accordingly. The following ministers made short speeches, in substance to the effect that they were of the opinion that the book was in direct opposition to the teachings of the Westminster Confession of Faith. Rev. Price, Rev. Vincent, Rev. Boyd, Rev. Dr. Reid, Rev. Johnson, Rev. Hargus, Rev. Forbes, Rev. Davies.

Adjourned until 1:30 p. m.  
A prominent iron manufacturer, in speaking of the present situation, said: "Although manufacturers want a settlement they will not have it unless a reduction of wages is made. Another, however, intimated that a scale of wages more advantageous to the employer than the one recently presented by the manufacturers could be adopted if the workmen were inclined to accept it. Some of the manufacturers are urging a strike, claiming that it would enable them to dispose of surplus stock, and thus be greatly to their advantage."

It is expected that a meeting of operators will be held at the office of the New York and Cleveland Coal Company, tomorrow, to consider the question of presenting a petition for a tribunal from their side. Some of the operators are of the opinion that a practical business man, conversant with the laws of supply and demand, would make a better umpire than Judge Collier, who seems to be the choice of the miners.

The miners' officials to-day will issue a request that the river and railroad mines send their delegates to the interstate convention to be held next week, one day each, so that they may attend a preliminary meeting on Monday. At this meeting the relation of the river miners to the present strike will be discussed, and a committee of reception will be appointed to look after the comfort of the delegates from other States.

At a mass meeting held near the Union mines yesterday afternoon every pit on the Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh Railroad was represented. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested. Committees were appointed to hold meetings at the Union mines until the men agree to cease work.

The cigar-makers strike is weakening. A number of old hands in different factories have returned to work and others are seeking employment at old rates. The status of other strikers is unchanged.

WARD MCKENNEY HUNG.

PITTSBURGH, May 10.—Ward McKenney was executed here this morning in the yard attached to the county jail, for the murder of George A. McLure in Deadman's Hollow, near McKeesport, Pa., on the night of August 2, 1881. The murdered man had goods stolen from his store and had tracked the thieves, among whom was McKenney, to a hollow. McKenney was afterwards found riddled with bullets. The murder created intense excitement, and vigilance committees were organized, who scoured the woods for miles, but the murderers eluded them, and were arrested in New York State, but the others have never been apprehended. McKenney retired to bed about ten last night, and slept so soundly that he had to be awakened. This morning he ate a hearty breakfast, and when spiritual advisers visited him he was unconcerned as he had been all the time. He ascended the scaffold a few minutes before 11 a. m., and thirteen minutes later the trap was sprung. On the scaffold he protested his innocence, and addressing the spectators said:

"Good-bye, one and all; you hang here because you suppose I know something of McLure's murder and won't equal." "Good-bye," the noise was adjusted he said, "Good-bye, all you murderers."

Death was caused from strangulation, and life was extinct in seven minutes. The bearing of the condemned was total indifference. Not a single tremor was perceptible, and the spectators who were gathered around the gallows were not moved.

THE WRONG DOSE.

St. Louis, May 10.—At the city hospital yesterday afternoon, a patient named Dan Ketter died very suddenly, and two other inmates sank into a semi unconscious condition and were only revived after great exertion and the application of the electric battery. It seems a serious blunder was made by the hospital druggist, G. T. Greene, who, it is believed, gave them a mixture of chloral instead of filling the proper prescription. Greene denies this. The conclusion is that the medicine was applied and an insect held to morrow.

Governor McDaniel, of Georgia, was inaugurated at Atlanta, yesterday.

## A LIGHTNING STROKE.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S WORKS

Near Jersey City Destroyed by Fire—Loss Over a Million and a Half Dollars—Six Lives Lost.  
A Scorching Sea of Fire—Distressing Scenes—Several Other Fires.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 10.—A. M.—The works of the Standard Oil Company at Communipaw, the most extensive in this country, are on fire, and about one-half of the property is now destroyed. The fire started during the severe storm (this morning). One of the large tanks near the shore was struck and exploded by lightning. The burning oil poured out like an angry river, and flowed down the avenues between rows of enormous tanks toward the river. In a short time the flames communicated with three huge tanks, and they exploded simultaneously with terrific force. Fragments of iron were hurled a distance of half a mile, and the burning oil was scattered in all directions.

IRON MANUFACTURERS

In Connell's Abutment Decided On

Entire Workmen Weakened.

PITTSBURGH, May 10.—A meeting of the Association of Iron Manufacturers of the West was held here to-day. All the mills of the West were represented, as it will probably be the final meeting prior to June 1st, when the mills will close down unless the differences between the employers and employees are settled before that date. A lengthy discussion developed the fact that the time intervening since the last conference had wrought no change in the situation, and that the manufacturers to a man were favorable to a general shut down unless the workmen accepted a reduction, as the present state of the trade would not justify the payment of the present wages. The action of the committee in refusing to sign the scale presented by the Amalgamated Association and in adjourning the conference sine die was endorsed. A special meeting of the Nail Association was held this afternoon, but nothing could be learned as to its nature, manufacturers refusing to throw any light on the proceedings.

THE IRON SITUATION.

What Both Sides Have to Say—Coal

Miners' Strike.

PITTSBURGH, May 10.—In this week's issue of the Labor Tribune the Amalgamated officials say that some of the iron firms, in anticipation of looking out their men to force a reduction, have stopped running double turn, while others have prevailed upon their men to make extra beats, ostensibly "to fill orders now on hand." In reference to the latter it says: "We were always in favor of accommodation; any firm, but not to the extent of picking a rod for future and almost impossible to be held next week, one day each, in three columns, resisting a reduction in wages is very different from asking for an advance. Should a lockout be forced upon union men time will tell how many non-union men can endure a reduction of wages."

A PROMINENT IRON MANUFACTURER.

In speaking of the present situation, said:

"Although manufacturers want a settlement they will not have it unless a reduction of wages is made. Another, however, intimated that a scale of wages more advantageous to the employer than the one recently presented by the manufacturers could be adopted if the workmen were inclined to accept it. Some of the manufacturers are urging a strike, claiming that it would enable them to dispose of surplus stock, and thus be greatly to their advantage."

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The entire fire department has been summoned, but their services are almost useless, as burning streams of oil poured through the yard, bringing tank after tank on the eastside and licking up buildings. The shore side of the works will be destroyed, and it is feared the flames will reach out and consume property in the neighborhood. People are deserting their homes and moving out what is valuable of their property. It is estimated that there were 5,000,000 gallons of oil in the tanks, and the loss of property already laid in ashes will reach \$1,000,000.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

The shaft of lightning of unequalled brilliancy and vividness that struck the first tank, was seen by a fireman of engine No. 11, in Holiday street, Jersey City, a mile away, and the engine at once started for the scene. It was soon discovered to be useless work to play upon the flames, and all efforts were directed to prevent them from spreading. It was partially successful, until nearly five o'clock, when tank No. 7 exploded with a terrific report, and the blazing oil spread with lightning rapidity. Chief Ferrier and a number of men were within ten yards of this tank when it exploded, and were all killed or severely injured. Dropping the hose, which was soon burned to ashes, they fled for their lives. When they mustered together at a safe distance six of their number were found missing.

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FIRE.

The smoke was so dense that it was impossible to see the cause of the fire, and it is thought that the unfortunate men ran down to the river and were lost. The names are John Herber, Superintendent; Joseph Jenkins, foreman; George George, foreman; Henry Krieger, laborer; David Conklin, laborer; Wm. Curry, boiler maker. The waves of flaming oil had rolled in upon the engine house, carpenter shop, machine shop, boiler and pump room, two warehouse, cooper shop and a blacksmith shop, and they were a heap of ruins in an hour. After tank was caught by the flames, until seven out of the twenty-six on the ground were blazing. The tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad also caught fire, and several rolling tanks on the rails were set on fire by having earth piled on top of them. The bay was a sheet of flaming oil, and the long trestle bridge of the railway, about a quarter of a mile long, running from the works to Black Tons Island, was also burned down to the water's edge. Six lives have been lost.

A PAINTED SCENE.

At the boarding house of the Eagle refinery, close by, the scene was painful in the extreme. Newly made widows congregated in one of the rooms, hope and despair alternating their distracted minds, and lamenting the terrible fate of the loved ones from whom they had parted but a few hours before.

No bodies have been found, for the heat makes a close approach to the ruins impossible. The burning works extend, with those of the Eagle refinery, about three-quarters of a mile along the bank and about a quarter of a mile inland. The buildings that have been destroyed were situated in the midst of tanks. The wind is southeast, blowing off the sea, and therefore there is danger of the other tanks exploding. Had the wind been north or north-west, the house and the Eagle House would have certainly perished also.

The fire is now under control. It is thought the loss will exceed a million and a half dollars. The loss to the Standard Oil Company is estimated at \$1,000,000. The loss to the Standard Oil Company is estimated at \$1,000,000. The loss to the Standard Oil Company is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Other Fires.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—A fire occurred this morning in the back building of the residence of the Miss Adams, on Madison street. Mr. Adams, an old gentleman who was paralyzed, was suffocated, and a colored cook was burned to death. A colored rolling tank on the rails were set on fire by having earth piled on top of them. The bay was a sheet of flaming oil, and the long trestle bridge of the railway, about a quarter of a mile long, running from the works to Black Tons Island, was also burned down to the water's edge. Six lives have been lost.

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lense of one challenge. Mr. Davidge expressed his willingness that Mr. Blackmar go on the stand and explain his connection with the matter. Mr. Blackmar took the stand and was examined by Col. Ingersoll. He stated that Reddell said he would select four names and challenge the jury. He told Mr. Merrick of this and he refused to assent to it. He (Blackmar) had the list of names in his room. He did not say he acted under orders from the government. He did agree with Reddell about signals. When Reddell looked at the clock it meant Reddell wanted to see witness at his room that night. He would call and talk over the case, and he (Blackmar) would report the conversation usually to Mr. Bliss.

CROP REPORT.

Returns of the Condition of Wheat to

the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The May returns of wheat to the Department of Agriculture make the condition compared with April averages materially lower in New York, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois. Further injury was wrought by frosts early in April and in the more northern districts the real damage by March freezing was more fully disclosed as the covering of snow and ice disappeared. The average is 77 for New York; Michigan 83; Ohio 62; Illinois 68. Further loss was suffered by plowing up large areas in Ohio and Illinois. A reduction in Missouri from 83 to 80 is also reported. In Indiana the condition averaged 75, and New Jersey reports 101, both the same as in April. All remaining Northern States show an improvement since the April report, as well as the Pacific coast and nearly all the Southern States.

This is an improvement of 15 points in California and 17 in Oregon. The average condition of winter wheat is 83 against 80 in April. Loss in acreage from replanting in other crops may be assumed to reduce the prospect for that of April.

It should be understood that in the department reports of condition, 100 means that medium growth will be a tall stand and healthy growth. Ohio and Illinois State reports compare favorably with last year's reports. In Ohio the report is 80, compared with last year, and 82 compared with an average crop. The spring wheat area will not be complete till May 15th, and will be reported in Washington territory. It is not probable that the increase in acreage will be more than 20 per cent. less than in May last, representing a loss of about 77,000,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 10.—S. W. Talmage, of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, to-day published the following information relative to the condition of the wheat crops. H. H. Young, Secretary of the Minnesota Board of Agriculture says: "Acreage to be sown in this State will not exceed 2,362,500 acres. The crop is probably better than last year's, but not more than make good the loss of the winter wheat average. Without regard to spring wheat the breadth of the present prospect for the winter wheat area, in consideration of the reduced condition and the loss of other crops, is not bright. It is confidently expected here that trains will be running by the 15th of October, 1883, if the bridge building is not delayed."

We hear that the Western Union Telegraph Co. will at once commence the construction of a line from Philadelphia to Wheeling. We await patiently to hear the date of the instrument, as it is the pulse of the busy world.

Messrs. Cantrell & Wilmoth, the timber and cross contractors for the O. R. & N. Y. R. R., have purchased a tract of timber from Mr. Frank Williams, above town, and are establishing a camp and will employ some 80 or 100 men in getting out cross ties and timber of all kinds for the new road. They were hauling out their commissary stores to-day.

TWO SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.

Mr. John Fowler, night watchman for the Pittsburgh State Co., was badly hurt yesterday morning by the deck of a barge falling on and crushing him. It was thought for a time that his injuries would result fatally, but I learn to-day that he will recover.

Mr. Harbison, living in the lower end of Marshall county, accidentally shot himself yesterday. It is thought the wound will prove fatal. He is a very highly respected man. He was formerly a citizen of Wheeling, where he worked at the carpenter trade.

THE CATHOLIC FAIR.

The Catholic Fair and Festival held here last week (of which you received an account) was the most successful one ever held here. Rev. Father Dailey, of Mount Lebanon, was here all of the time, and by his advice and assistance contributed greatly to its success. He is well liked here, not only by his church, but by all others.

OUR CIRCUIT COMMENCES HERE

on Tuesday next. It will probably last two or three weeks. There is a large list of cases to be tried, and a large number of cases to be argued. It is expected that the fair will be a success.

WINFREDE COAL MINES.

The Extent of the Tract—Market Facilities—The Output.

WINFREDE, KANAWHA CO., W. VA., May 9.—I have been struck while in the Valley by the number of young men in active and important positions. Winfrede is no exception. Mr. G. C. Hewitt, the superintendent of the mines is a young Pennsylvanian, and has brought with him the push of that State. The mines, too, are young, only eighteen months old, but a very healthy infant. It is true they boast of a far off claim; they go back before the war, claim to have had the first railroad in the State and pride themselves a little on the ancient reputation of the coal, when it ranked with Pittsburgh and sold for the same in Cincinnati. They claim they can do it again. The mines are situated on Field's Creek, thirteen miles east of Charleston, in the main mountain, dividing the Greck Kanawha from the Big Coal River. This immense tract of about 10,000 acres of coal land lies partly in Boone and partly in Kanawha and has just been opened.

IMPROVEMENTS GOING ON.

A standard gauge road with steel rails leads from the river to the mines. All the appointments of this company are in fine condition. They have lately bought a new locomotive at a cost of about \$15,000; are about to build a large two story brick store, 80 feet long by 32 wide, with modern improvements. The check and drum towers are new, and all the running gear is in good condition. Their people are one of the best on the river. The owners are a company of Philadelphia capitalists. Theodore Wright, of the Red Star and Anchor line of ocean steamers, is President. Equally strong are the other members, and with their determination to push affairs success is only a question of time. The company can ship coal in either by the C. & O. railway or the Kanawha river.

MARKET AND SHIPPING FACILITIES.

The market is chiefly in Cincinnati, though some shipping is done east over the railroad. Three openings have been made into the mountains 400 feet above the river. One had never been used, a second is the old opening used before the war. Mr. Morgan, the mine boss, showed me the great amount of cribbing necessary before using it again. The seam is of hard bituminous coal, in fact, may be called splint, varying in thickness from four feet eight inches to five and a half feet, six inches of slate running through it near the middle. The roofing is good, and but little water is found. I found the air very pure and pleasant.

THE OUT-PUT LAST MONTH.

The out-put last month in round numbers, and counting all kinds, amounted to 330,000 bushels. All the screening is done at the bank, and arrangements are being made to put in a new and smaller screen. After this is done three kinds of coal will be shipped instead of two as at present. The coal is used for domestic and steam purposes.

THE LAND OF WETZEL.

CONDITION OF THE VARIOUS CROPS.

Building and Improvements Going on in New

Martinsville—Business Activity—Progress of

the Ohio River Railroad—Two Serious

Accidents—Gossip Notes.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

NEW MARTINSVILLE, W. VA., May 9.—The farmers are chronic grumblers. A few weeks ago they were complaining of the wet weather, now they complain of the dry. Corn planting is about one-half done. All kinds of farm work are pressing the farm laborers to work early and late. The fruit prospects are good. A fair crop of apples, pears, peaches and small fruits is assured.